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RESTORING EXPRESSION
with
ARTIFICIAL TEETH



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Form 113a, W. D., S. G. O.
(Revised June 13, 1936)

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Dentists' supply co., New York

RESTORING THE EXPRESSION WITH ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AN EXPLANATION IN PICTURES AND WORDS OF HOW THE EXPRESSION
OF THE FACE CHANGES AFTER THE NATURAL TEETH ARE LOST, AND HOW
IT MAY BE RESTORED BY THE USE OF WELL SELECTED ARTIFICIAL TEETH



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NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAR 12 1921

FORMING OPINIONS OF PEOPLE.

We often form opinions of people before we hear them speak or see them act. We estimate their character by the expression about the eyes. Thus we may say of a man "You can see by his eye that he has a keen mind," or of a woman, "Her eyes show that she is kind-hearted."

We judge of the person's strength by the expression about the mouth. If it is firm, we may say of the man, "His mind is keen and his mouth shows strength of character; he will accomplish much." If the mouth is not firm, we may say, "His mind is keen enough, but he lacks force."

People form opinions of **us** in the same way. These opinions may be very important. They may draw to us people who would help us or would be agreeable, or they may keep away people whom we should wish to know. The opinions others form of us may greatly help or hinder our advancement.

When the natural teeth are lost, the lips and cheeks fall inward in such a way as to destroy the former expression of the face and to make it look suddenly old and weak. It is important that the expression be restored with plates and artificial teeth which appear like good natural teeth. Patients should instruct dentists to spend the time necessary to restore expression and secure pleasing arrangements of the teeth, since, once secured, they will last for years and will go far to prevent unwelcome changes in the expression.

This book shows pictures of faces in which expression has been lost. It shows how expression can be restored, and describes the greatly improved artificial teeth (known as **TRUBYTE TEETH**) which make such pleasing results possible to all patients.

HOW NATURAL EXPRESSION IS LOST AND RESTORED.

The natural expression of the mouth is lost, following extraction of the teeth, through the sinking inward of the lips and cheeks from the positions which gave the face its expression. The lips and cheeks were kept in position by the teeth and the bones which held them. These are special bones set on the true jaw bones. When the teeth are lost, these special bones are absorbed and the lips and cheeks "fall in." Figures 1, 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21 show this "falling in."

The expression of the mouth, when closed, is restored by making plates to fit the jaws and holding out the lips and cheeks. The more skill and time the dentist is allowed to devote to shaping the plates, the more satisfactory the work will be. Compare the restored expression in Figures 2 and 4 with that in Figures 1 and 3.

The expression, when the lips are parted in speaking or smiling, is restored by the use of artificial teeth of the same forms and colors as natural teeth. The appearance will be marred if the artificial teeth are not like natural teeth. This marring of the appearance by improperly formed teeth is shown in Figures 5, 11, 17 and 23.

Artificial teeth which are like fine natural teeth in form and color have recently been perfected. They make it possible to restore the natural appearance. The improved teeth are called TRUBYTE TEETH and the dentist will be glad to use them on request. The effect of these teeth on the appearance can be seen by comparing Figure 5 with Figure 6; Figure 11 with Figure 12; Figure 17 with Figure 18; and Figure 23 with Figure 24.



FIGURE 1.

All the teeth have been extracted, the bones have absorbed and the lips and cheeks have "fallen in." The depressions from the sides of the nose to the corners of the mouth are deep. If this condition exists long, the lips and cheeks will shrink, will shorten the whole face, and will change its appearance. Hundreds of fine wrinkles will form in the skin and the face will appear much older than the age justifies.



FIGURE 2

The expression of the lower part of the face has been restored by Trubyte plates which hold the lips and cheeks out to position. It makes the face appear young and vigorous as compared with its appearance in Figure 1.



FIGURE 3.

Side view of the face with all the teeth out, showing how the falling inward of the upper lip pulls downward on the middle partition of the nose. The falling inward of the lower lip makes the chin appear large and prominent and brings the nose and chin too close together. The neck, just below the chin, is drawn and distorted.



FIGURE 4

Side view of same face with Trubyte plates in position. The pull upon the nose is relaxed. The chin is restored to its proper form and proportions, and the pull on the throat below the chin is removed, so that it again appears natural. The skill with which such restorations are made depends upon the amount of time the dentist can spend on the case.



FIGURE 5

This lady had upper and lower plates made with the teeth in general use before Trubyte teeth were introduced. They were too short and did not show at all when she spoke and only a little when she smiled. They were not pleasing in appearance.



FIGURE 6

She had plates made with Trubyte teeth which are of proper forms for her face and which show as her natural teeth did. She is much pleased with the result.

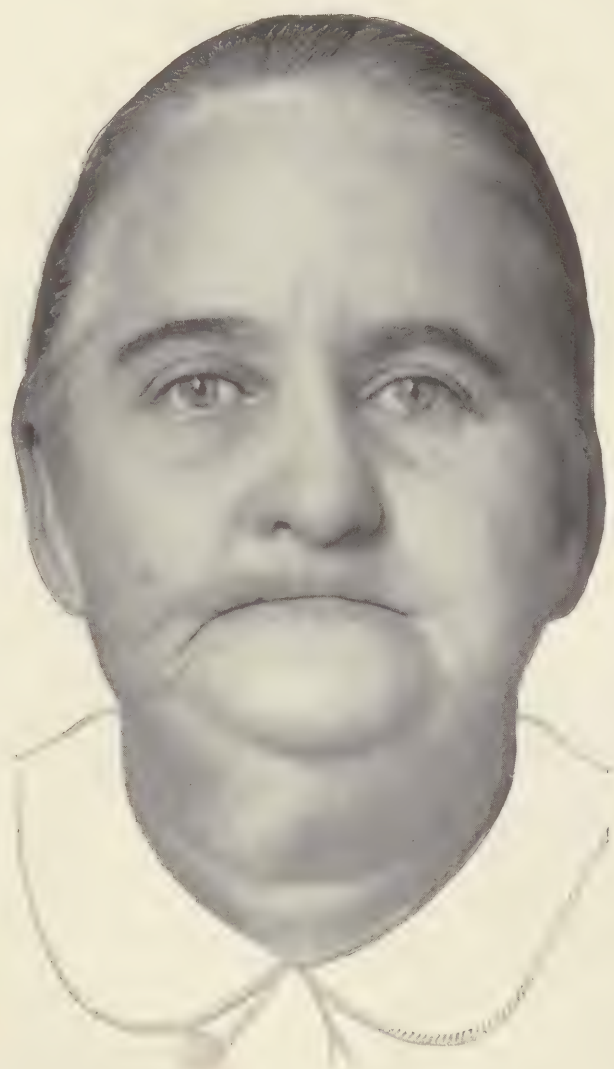


FIGURE 7.

All the natural teeth have been lost. Although this lady is fleshy, the lips and cheeks have fallen in so that the appearance is unpleasant. It seems to cry out for something to be done. If artificial teeth are not put in place soon after the extraction of the permanent teeth, some of the wrinkles which form will become fixed.

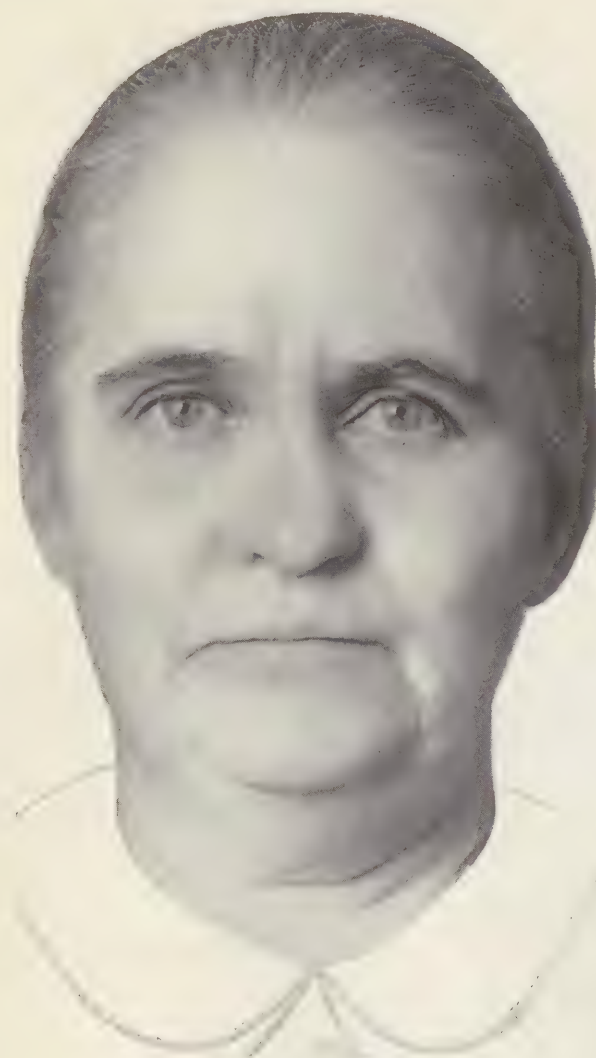


FIGURE 8.

Trubyte plates have been made which hold the lips and cheeks out to position. This was difficult in this case and required much painstaking care. As the result of wearing improperly made plates the wrinkle below each corner of the mouth was too deep to be entirely removed.



FIGURE 9.

By comparing the appearance of the nose in Figures 9 and 10, it will be seen that the falling inward of the upper lip has here changed the form and appearance of the nose in an unpleasant way. The chin, in this case, is rendered insignificant and weak. The appearance of efficiency and force is completely removed from the face.



FIGURE 10.

Side view with the plates in position. The lips have been carried out to position, the form of the chin is again made as it was, and the whole expression is restored. The woman now appears to be in middle life instead of being old, as in Figure 9.



FIGURE 11.

The plate here shown has been made with artificial teeth which are not harmonious in form with the face, and which are not colored in the set like natural teeth, as described on page 26. They are not pleasing in appearance when the lips are parted, and make the mouth seem larger than it really is. Plates like these are rarely satisfactory.



FIGURE 12.

The plate here shown has been made with Trubyte teeth which are harmonious in form with the face and which are colored like natural teeth. When the lips are parted the effect is much more pleasing than that in Figure 11, and these teeth might easily pass for natural. The additional labor required to make such plates is performed only once, and its benefits last for years.



FIGURE 13.

The falling inward of the upper lip, following the loss of the natural teeth, is clearly shown by the "purse-string" wrinkles near the corners of the mouth. The rather pleasing expression habitual to the lips, as shown in Figure 14, is lost, and the mouth looks determined and "hard."



FIGURE 14.

Trubyte plates have carried the lips out to the positions they formerly occupied, have removed the "purse-string" wrinkles and restored the capable expression of this mouth. The depressions at the corners of the mouth, in Figure 13, are properly filled out. The corners of the mouth no longer droop and the formation of the deep wrinkles there, plainly shown in Figure 13, will be prevented.



FIGURE 15.

Side view with the teeth out. The shape of the nose is being changed by the pull of the upper lip. Unless properly made plates are worn this change will become fixed. The form of the chin, the relative prominence of the lower lip, and the stretching of the throat below the chin, can all be seen by comparing this illustration with No. 16.



FIGURE 16.

Side view of the same person wearing Trubyte plates. The upper lip is restored to its proper form and prominence, and the chin is subordinated. The pull on the nose, shown in Figure 15, is relieved and the nose has gone back to form. The skin of the throat is no longer stretched. These improvements over the condition in Figure 15 will last for years and will hold back the appearance of age.



FIGURE 17.

When this lady first wore plates, Trubyte teeth were unknown. The dentist used the best teeth available, but they were unsuited in form and color for the face. They are entirely too noticeable, and make the mouth appear too large. Such plates are very common, but many persons are having them replaced with Trubyte plates.



FIGURE 18.

This lady is now wearing Trubyte plates with oval teeth suited to the oval form of the face. The teeth are harmonious in color with the complexion. They make the mouth appear much smaller than in Figure 17. These plates can be worn for years, and the satisfaction they give will endure long after the amount of the fee has been forgotten.



FIGURE 19.

All the natural teeth have been lost and no artificial teeth have been inserted. The lips have fallen so far inward, that the chin seems to be the most prominent feature. It appears to project beyond the rest of the face.



FIGURE 20.

The lips and cheeks are held out to proper positions by Trubyte plates. The face appears 20 years younger than in Figure 19. This younger and more vigorous appearance will be retained for years.



FIGURE 21.

Side view of the same face without teeth. The appearance of the chin in Figure 19 is accounted for by its prominence when seen from the side. The falling inward of the upper lip is also plainly shown. Most faces without teeth look like this from the side.



FIGURE 22.

Side view of the same face with Trubyte plates. Great pains have been taken to restore the expression by giving the plates the right forms and correctly placing the teeth. The face appears as much younger than the same face in Figure 21 as that in Figure 20 is younger than that in Figure 19.



FIGURE 23.

Before this lady knew about Trubyte teeth, she wore plates made with short, square teeth entirely unsuited to the tapering form of the face. They held the lips out to position fairly well, but whenever they were shown in smiling, they appeared false and marred an otherwise agreeable appearance. Most artificial teeth, except Trubyte, are conventional in forms and appear false.



FIGURE 24.

When this lady learned about Trubyte teeth, she had plates made with them, as here shown. The teeth are suited to the face in form and size and might easily be mistaken for fine natural teeth. This improvement can be made for most people who have artificial teeth not suited to their faces. The use of Trubyte teeth insures a pleasing appearance when the lips are parted.

TYPAL FORMS IN HUMAN FACES.

Probably no two human faces are exactly alike, but if small details of form be overlooked and the general proportions, outline and plumpness be considered, it is found that there are only about 16 different forms of face.

These 16 forms are combinations of three forms of face which appear to have existed from the beginning, perhaps a million years ago. These three are called the "typal forms," and are known from the shapes of their outlines as the "square," the "tapering" and the "ovoid" or egg-shaped. Faces closely approaching the typal forms are shown on the next page, and 14 of the 16 standard combinations of these forms are shown on the pages immediately following.

It is known that in the beginning nature designed three "typal" forms of teeth, which are also known from the shapes of their outlines as the "square," the "tapering" and the "ovoid." Perfect harmony between faces and teeth, and the finest of all expressions in the mouth, comes when a person has either "square" teeth and a "square" face, or "tapering" teeth and a "tapering" face, or "ovoid" teeth and an "ovoid" face. Teeth of one type do not look well in a face of a different type.

TRUBYTE TEETH have been formed to harmonize with 14 of the different forms of face. They offer "square" teeth for "square" faces, "tapering" teeth for "tapering" faces and "ovoid" teeth for "ovoid" faces. In this they are entirely different from all other artificial teeth, which are conventional in form and do not harmonize well with more than one or two forms of face. The dentist is therefore able to make much more pleasing restorations of expression with TRUBYTE TEETH than with any others.



FIGURE 25
A Typical Square Face



FIGURE 26
A Typical Tapering Face



FIGURE 27
A Typical Ovoid Face

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TYPAL FORMS

The dotted lines shown above are located just in front of the ears. They are vertical, as to forward or backward inclination, and converge or diverge downward with the cheeks.

The typical "Square Face" has straight, nearly parallel sides as shown by the dotted lines in Figure 25. These approach each other much more slowly than those in Figure 26. The upper part of the head is broad and the forehead may be wide. There are five forms of this type of face which are described and illustrated on pages 16 and 17.

The "Tapering Face," Figure 26, has nearly straight sides from the cheek bones to the angles of the jaw, but they draw together toward the chin much more rapidly than in the square type. The sides of the upper part of the head may incline inward. There are five forms of this type of face, which are described and illustrated on pages 18 and 19.

The "Ovoid Face," Figure 27, is egg-shaped. It is wider below the eyes than above, has plump features and shows a rounding outline. The sides of the forehead round gently but steadily inward. The lower part of the face is full and the chin and lips are often finely modelled. There are four forms of this type of face which are described and illustrated on pages 20 and 21.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE SQUARE TYPE OF FACE.

Faces of the square type seem to express strength and solidity of character and deliberate but forceful mental action. There are 5 well-marked forms, as shown on the next page.

The first form is so much longer than it is wide that the face seems long, as shown in Figure 28. This is called "The Long Square Face." Such faces are rare among women.

The second form is so well proportioned as to length and width, that the face seems neither long nor short. This is called "The Medium Square Face." One such face is shown in Figure 29.

The third form shown in Figure 30 includes all square faces which are distinctly short. This is called "The Short Square Face."

The fourth form is essentially feminine and for that reason is called "The Feminine Square Face." It is shown in Figure 31. The lines at the sides of the face are a little more rounding and the angles of the jaw are a little less sharp than in the first three modifications, but the square form is retained.

The fifth form, shown in Figure 32, is called "The Oval Face" because the lines of the sides of the face form an oval with curves which are unbroken at the angles of the jaw and chin, but the sides of the face do not taper inward strongly in the lower part. This is one of the finest forms of face, and when the teeth are harmonious with it, the effect is very pleasing.

TRUBYTE TEETH are made in forms which harmonize with each of these forms of face. The moulds indicated are shown below each illustration.



FIGURE 28
Long Square Face
Trubyte Moulds 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1H



FIGURE 29
Medium Square Face
Trubyte Moulds 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F



FIGURE 30
Short Square Face
Trubyte Moulds 3B, 3C, 3D



FIGURE 31
Feminine Square Face
Trubyte Moulds 4B, 4C, 4E, 4H

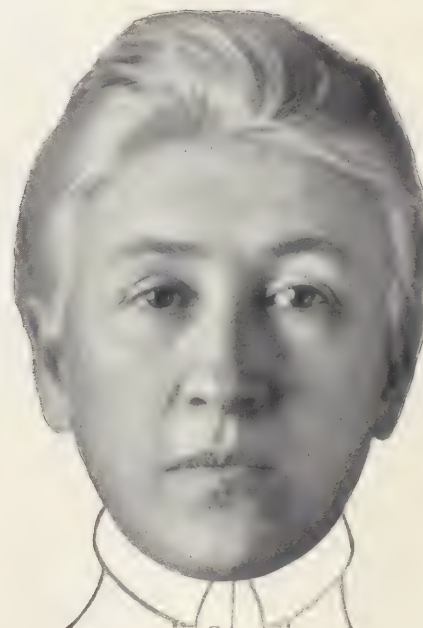


FIGURE 32
Oval Face
Trubyte Moulds 5C, 5D, 5E, 5F, 5H

MODIFICATIONS OF THE TAPERING TYPE OF FACE.

Faces of the tapering type are very numerous. The first two forms seem to express mental strength and agility, as though the person could be depended upon to think and act quickly and well in emergencies. Such faces are numerous among business men in responsible positions, and among teachers and others engaged in intellectual pursuits.

Faces of the third, fourth and fifth forms are often fine looking and occasionally handsome. They seem to show refinement of taste, and that the severity of mental action is much softened by the influence of the feelings. The restoration of expression in faces of the tapering type requires artificial teeth of the tapering type. These are found only in TRUBYTE TEETH.

Typal tapering faces show straight sides, converging toward the chin more rapidly than in the square face, with the angles of the jaw and chin prominent, as in Figure 33. Sometimes the cheek lines are hollow. The sides of the forehead slope inward.

The second form, illustrated in Figure 34, shows the same general characteristics, but is narrower in proportion to its length and the lines at the sides of the face are a little more rounding and the angles at the jaw and chin are not so prominent. This form is numerous among both men and women.

The third form is wide in proportion to its length and is marked by still more fullness of the lines at the sides of the face, and by greater rounding of the angles of the jaw and chin. One such face is shown in Figure 35.

The fourth form, as shown in Figure 36, has been considered by many painters the finest form of face ever seen, and the faces of the Madonnas, as painted by the great masters of the Middle Ages, were nearly all of this form. The face is narrow in proportion to its length. The sides of the face are pleasantly rounding toward tapering chins, and the angles of the jaw and chin do not break the curves. This face is uncommon among men.

The fifth form is a junction form of the square and tapering types, with the tapering dominant. It is a pleasing form and is more numerous in both men and women than any other one form. One face of this form is illustrated in Figure 37.



FIGURE 33
Typal Tapering Face
Trubyte Moulds 1M, 1N, 1P, 1R



FIGURE 34
Second Form, Tapering Face
Trubyte Moulds 2M, 2N, 2P



FIGURE 35
Third Form, Tapering Face
Trubyte Moulds 3M, 3N, 3P



FIGURE 36
Fourth Form, Tapering Face
Trubyte Moulds 4M, 4N, 4P



FIGURE 37
Fifth Form, Tapering Face
Trubyte Moulds 5M, 5N, 5P, 5R

MODIFICATIONS OF THE OVOID TYPE OF FACE.

Ovoid faces are plump faces. They are distinguished, by gently rounding foreheads, by full features, and by the face being wider at the level of the mouth than in the square and tapering types.

Ovoid faces are usually pleasing and sometimes handsome. They seem to radiate strength and good humor.

Nature made more beautiful teeth for ovoid faces than for the square or tapering. It is as though she said to herself, "I have made the square and tapering forms which are both serviceable and pleasing. Now I shall make the most beautiful forms I can"—and then made the ovoid teeth. These forms have been finely reproduced in TRUBYTE TEETH.

Typal ovoid faces are distinctly wider below the condyles than above, as shown in Figure 38. All the features are plump, so that the face is bounded by segments of circles. At each side of the lower margin of the chin is a distinct concavity. The lips and cheeks are often finely modelled.

Ovoid faces of the second form are not quite so wide or plump as in the typal form. The outline is not quite so rounding, and the concavities between cheeks and chin are not so marked. Such a face is shown in Figure 39.

Ovoid faces of the third form are very wide in proportion to length, but are not wider below the condyles. All the features are full and plump. Faces of this modification are nearly always pleasing and sometimes handsome. One such face is shown in Figure 40.

The fourth form is a junction of the square and ovoid types with the ovoid dominant. One such face is shown in Figure 41. Faces of this form are frequently very fine.



FIGURE 38
Typal Ovoid Face
Trubyte Moulds 1W, 1X, 1Y



FIGURE 39
Second Form, Ovoid Face
Trubyte Moulds 2U, 2X, 2Y



FIGURE 40
Third Form, Ovoid Face
Trubyte Moulds, 3U, 3W, 3X, 3Y



FIGURE 41
Fourth Form, Ovoid Face
Trubyte Moulds 4U, 4W, 4X, 4Y

PLEASING AND DISPLEASING NATURAL TEETH.

What makes some natural teeth so pleasing in appearance that they excite admiration? And what makes others so displeasing that they mar the appearance of the face?

Teeth are pleasing in appearance when they are of the same form and proportions as the face. That is, a medium square tooth is pleasing in a medium square face, but very long or very short teeth would be displeasing in that face.

A tapering tooth with strong character is harmonious with the typical tapering face (Figure 33) but a glance at the straight lines and hollows of that face shows that a rounding tooth, such as is required for the ovoid face (Figure 38) would be entirely out of place.

When teeth are of the form and proportions of the face, the dentist says, "they are harmonious with the face." He is glad to use artificial teeth which are harmonious with the face because they look like natural teeth. One of the reasons why dentists endorse TRUBYTE TEETH so strongly is that they are harmonious with faces.

Figures 42, 43 and 44 show a case of fine harmony between teeth and face, while Figures 45, 46 and 47 show a case of marked disharmony.

Figure 42 shows a medium square face in repose. In Figure 43 a line has been drawn about the part of the face with which the upper central incisors (the large teeth in the center of the upper row) should harmonize. This outline, when inverted, is of the form of the ideal upper central incisor for that face. The natural teeth are shown in Figure 44 and are practically identical in form with the outline in Figure 43. They are harmonious with the face and very pleasing in appearance.

Figure 45 shows an oval face in repose. Figure 46 shows an outline drawn on the face to indicate the form of the ideal upper central incisor. This outline is oval in form and indicates that an oval form of teeth is necessary to harmonize with the face. The natural teeth are shown in Figure 47. They are strongly tapering in character and are markedly inharmonious with the face.

They are unpleasant in appearance. They attract attention as soon as seen, and hold it rather against one's will. One feels the disharmony even if one cannot explain it. It might be thought that the attention is held by the irregularity of the teeth, but this is not the case. If the teeth were harmonious with the face, this irregularity would pass with slight notice.

The disharmony displeases.



FIGURE 42
A medium square face requiring medium square teeth.



FIGURE 43
The upper central incisors should be of the same form as the black outline, to harmonize with the face.



FIGURE 44
The natural teeth are of the form of the outline in Figure 43 and finely harmonious with the face.



FIGURE 45
A fine example of an oval face. The teeth should be oval to appear well.



FIGURE 46
The black outline shows the ideal form of upper central incisor to harmonize with the face.



FIGURE 47
The upper centrals are not oval, like the outline in Figure 46, but are strongly tapering and are displeasingly inharmonious with the face.

PLEASING AND DISPLEASING ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Artificial teeth are pleasing or displeasing in appearance for the same reasons natural teeth are. They are pleasing if they are of the same form and proportions as the face for which they are to be used. They are displeasing if they are of different form or proportions.

People who have lost all the natural teeth and must wear plates, do not wish to proclaim their loss to the world through the unnatural appearance of the artificial teeth. They desire that the teeth shall appear as much like natural teeth as possible.

When the face is seen full front, either by another person or by one looking at himself in a mirror, an object with a long straight edge can be laid against each cheek, in front of the ears, just where the dotted lines are in Figures 25, 26 and 27.

If the lines draw together slowly, as they go downward and the head is wide above the cheek bones, the face is of the square type. Study of Figures 28 to 32 inclusive will show the forms of the type.

If the lines at the sides of the face converge rapidly downward, the face is tapering, and a study of Figures 33 to 37 inclusive will show the form. If the lines diverge downward, the face is ovoid. Figures 38 to 41 inclusive show the form of this type.

Selecting the Teeth.

Such study makes it easy to select the form of TRUBYTE TEETH which will be natural and pleasing in appearance, because, when the modification of the face is determined upon, the numbers of the moulds of TRUBYTE TEETH suitable for the face will be found below the picture. These moulds are merely the different sizes of the required form, and the dentist will determine which size is necessary.

TRUBYTE TEETH are the only artificial teeth which harmonize with the different forms of face and with which really pleasing plates can be made.

The effects of ordinary artificial teeth and TRUBYTE TEETH upon the appearance may be contrasted by comparing Figure 5 with Figure 6; Figure 11 with Figure 12; Figure 17 with Figure 18, and Figure 23 with Figure 24.



FIGURE 48.
An ovoid face requiring ovoid teeth for harmony.



FIGURE 49.
The natural teeth are ovoid in form and harmonious with the face.



FIGURE 50.
This lady as she would look if her natural teeth were replaced with Trubyte teeth in the fourth modification of the ovoid form.



FIGURE 51
An oval face. Oval teeth are required for harmony.



FIGURE 52
The teeth are strongly tapering and are displeasingly inharmonious with the outline of the face.



FIGURE 53
The face as it would look with Trubyte oval teeth. The teeth are so harmonious in form with the face that the irregularity is less noticeable.

THE EFFECT OF COLOR ON THE APPEARANCE OF TEETH.

Each of us has seen many persons who have pleasing natural teeth, and even if we have not noticed the teeth at first, we may say later, "What beautiful teeth So-and-so has!"

In most cases, this remark is made because the colors of the teeth blend softly into the colors of the complexion. Their beauty is there to be seen, but they do not thrust it upon one.

On the other hand, we have all seen people whose artificial teeth could be detected as "false" the moment the mouth was opened. They were so white in color as to be out of harmony with the face. They made one think of dead things. Such teeth are often spoken of as "ghastly." This unpleasant effect is usually due to unnatural colors in the teeth.

The color of the teeth greatly affects the apparent size of the mouth. A fine set of natural teeth rarely causes the mouth to appear large, but a set of artificial teeth in which the colors are "false" causes the mouth to appear large and the teeth to be disagreeably prominent.

The effects upon appearance of natural and "false" colors in teeth are finely shown in Figures 54 and 55.

Figure 54 shows a set of natural teeth in which the colors are harmonious with the complexion. The lower teeth are darker than the uppers, so that they are not prominent. The back teeth are darker than the front teeth and blend softly into the shadows of the mouth, which causes the back part of the mouth to appear small. The effect is very pleasing.

Figure 55 shows the same set of natural teeth made all of one color, as artificial teeth of the past have been. The first effect is to make the mouth appear larger. All the teeth appear to have moved forward. The upper back teeth appear larger and more prominent. One would think the mouth bigger or the teeth differently arranged than in Figure 54, yet the teeth and arrangement are the same.

Most artificial teeth give the effects seen in Figure 55 because they are all of one color throughout the upper and lower sets. Such teeth make the mouth appear large, and the back teeth too prominent. They cannot be made to look natural.

TRUBYTE TEETH give much more the effect seen in Figure 54 because each set is colored like natural teeth. Trubyte lower teeth are less conspicuous than the uppers and the back teeth are much less prominent than the fronts. This coloring, in addition to the beauties of form, aids the dentist in making natural-looking plates.



FIGURE 54.



FIGURE 55.

NATURAL AND UNNATURAL COLORS IN TEETH

Figure 54 shows a set of natural teeth in which the colors are harmonious with the face. The lower front teeth are darker than the uppers, and the back teeth are darker than the fronts. The effect of this variation in color is to make the mouth appear small and the teeth inconspicuous but pleasing, as more fully described on page 26.

Figure 55 shows the same set in which the teeth have been made all of one color, as all artificial teeth except Trubyte teeth are. The teeth have not been changed in form or position, but the change in color makes the mouth appear larger and the teeth too conspicuous.

Trubyte teeth give the effect in Figure 54. All other artificial teeth give the effect in Figure 55.

THE VALUE OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH TO HEALTH.

Our bodies consist mostly of what we have been able to extract from what we eat and drink.

Nature supplies most foods in such form that when softened by cooking and crushed by chewing they can be digested and the nutritious parts absorbed by the body. But the body has no means of digesting vegetables which have not been ground fine by the teeth.

Starchy foods, such as wheat, corn, potatoes, oatmeal, beans, etc., and articles made from them, comprise more than half the food. Figure 56, on the opposite page, shows a section through a kernel of wheat. The outer surface consists of a hard coat, which must be crushed by the teeth before the digestive fluids of the body can reach the nutritious starch grains in the center. Unless the teeth break this hard outer coating and the saliva of the mouth turns the starch to sugar, this highly nutritious food will pass through the body undigested. When the starch cells are eaten without the hulls, as in bread, they must be crushed fine and mixed with saliva before they can be digested.

If artificial teeth are of such forms that they can grind the various articles of food into tiny portions, the fluids can digest them, the body will receive proper nourishment, and will probably remain healthy and efficient. If the artificial teeth cannot grind the food, the body will be ill-nourished, will be less efficient, and will fall an easier victim to disease. The forms of the grinding surfaces of the back teeth are therefore very important to every patient.

Figure 57 shows a drawing of a set of natural teeth much worn down by use. The grinding surfaces are very flat, but they grind food pretty well because the person can exercise a grinding force of more than 200 pounds with such teeth when well rooted in healthy gums. But artificial teeth on plates can exert only about 1/10 that much power, and if they are flat on the grinding surfaces, like the artificial teeth shown in Figure 58, or are not especially shaped to grind with slight pressure they cannot be forced through the food.

TRUBYTE TEETH are more perfectly shaped to cut and grind the food than any other artificial teeth and are efficient with the exertion of slight pressure. These surfaces are very imperfectly shown in Figure 59.

As a result of this superior grinding power, patients who have Trubyte plates are able to grind food much better than persons wearing plates made with other teeth.

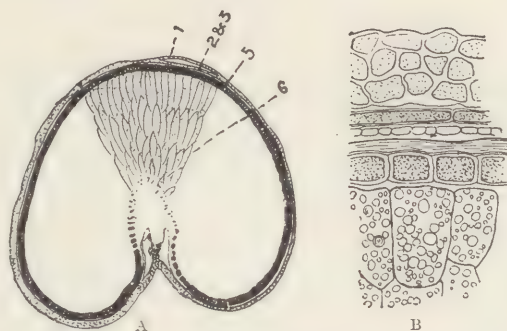


FIGURE 56

Section of a kernel of wheat. The heart shaped line shows the hard outer covering. The cells in the lower part of Section B are the starch cells which must be ground fine by the teeth before the body can digest them. From "Soils and Crops."



FIGURE 58

The grinding surfaces of these artificial teeth have been ground so flat that the teeth cannot grind food well. Such plates are very apt to tip each other out of position during mastication. Trubyte teeth are so perfectly formed that it is not necessary to grind them flat like this.

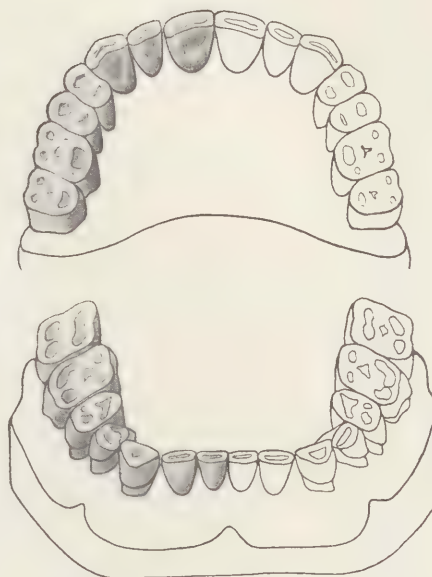


FIGURE 57

Drawing of a greatly worn set of natural teeth. When such teeth are firmly rooted in healthy gums, they masticate efficiently because they transmit a pressure of about 200 pounds. Artificial teeth can transmit a pressure of only about 20 pounds, and if ground flat like these natural teeth they cannot masticate efficiently.



FIGURE 59.

Illustration of the grinding surfaces of Trubyte teeth, mounted on plates, ready for putting into the mouth. These surfaces show a great number of small ridges with rather deep hollows between. They afford sharp contrasts with the grinding surfaces of the teeth, in Figures 57 and 58, which have been worn or ground flat and cannot be forced through food with the power possible to exert through plates.

When the dentist finishes articulating Trubyte Teeth, he grinds on each ridge several small facets which have rather sharp edges and nearly flat surfaces. The ridges have been so located and formed that when the plates are in the mouth and grinding food, the edges of these facets act like a multitude of tiny knives to cut the food.

Because persons who wear Trubyte Teeth can cut and grind food better than persons who wear other artificial teeth, dentists say, "Trubyte teeth are unequalled as to efficiency in mastication." This is a matter of great importance to the health of every person who wears plates.

WHAT MAKES ARTIFICIAL TEETH COMFORTABLE AND EFFICIENT.

When the dentist makes plates, his first step is to take what he calls an "impression" of the mouth, by putting into it a form of gum or some plaster of Paris, and letting it harden. From this impression he makes a model of those parts of the mouth the plates are to fit.

Then the dentist takes what he calls "the bite," which gives him the right relations of the jaws. One step in taking a correct bite is shown in Figure 60.

The next step is to place the models on an appliance called an "articulator" and to arrange the teeth so that they will appear well and will be capable of masticating food so that it can be digested. Well articulated teeth are shown in Figure 61.

The methods employed in each of these steps have been greatly improved of late, by perfecting the details, and much better plates can now be had than formerly.

Improvements in the methods of taking impressions make possible plates which are comfortable at all times and which do not get out of position during talking or eating. Improvements in taking the bite make possible plates which may be closed together with a feeling of security and force. Improvements in methods of arranging the teeth and the use of TRUBYTE TEETH, make possible plates which grind food better than has ever been possible with plates before.

It costs the dentist more to make such plates than to make the inferior kind. They require of him a great deal more time than has been customary in the past. The first cost of such plates to the patient is greater than for plates made by less perfect methods, but they are so much more satisfactory, that they are a real economy. And they render good service so much longer than inferior plates, that the difference in fee is soon forgotten in the increased satisfaction.

Well made plates are an economy in dollars and cents. If plates are not carefully made, they do not give satisfaction very long, and have to be remade in a short time, or entirely new plates have to be made. One patient recently showed 8 full sets of upper and lower plates she had purchased while seeking to get a satisfactory set. Of course all these sets cost her very much more than a well made set of Trubyte plates would have, and then she had to have the Trubyte plates after all.



FIGURE 60

One of the steps in the improved method of "taking the bite." This method requires the dentist to devote more time and labor to each step than in the former and less perfect way. It also requires that he purchase more expensive apparatus. The results of carefully following out each step of the improved methods is so pleasing to patients that they often advise their friends to have plates made in this manner.



FIGURE 61

These plates were made by methods which insured accuracy at each step of the work. They are very comfortable in every position of the mouth, do not drop or move in talking or eating, and masticate food so that it is easily digested. This patient had previously worn plates which were unsatisfactory in all these particulars. She has often expressed the greatest satisfaction with these plates.



FIGURES 62 AND 63

Sometimes the natural teeth have been cracked, or stained or badly worn down, and patients desire to have the artificial teeth look just as the natural teeth did, so that friends will be less likely to note the difference. These illustrations show what dentists can do in this way. On the left are shown the natural teeth. On the right is shown the lady as she would appear if she had lost her natural teeth and had asked her dentist for this special form of restoration.

The dentist selected the proper form of Trubyte teeth (Mould 5P) and ground the edges of the front teeth to proper form. He then painted the teeth with mineral stains, to reproduce stains and cracks in the enamel, and baked the colors in, as a china painter does. The effect is very pleasing.

Patients who desire this form of restoration will benefit greatly by it, but should be informed that it costs the dentist so much more in time and money that they should be prepared to pay several times as much as for the plates without this additional artistic service.

This form of restoration is very effective for men who are in the habit of smoking.



TRUBYTE VULCANITE MOULDS, CLASS I (SQUARE TYPE)

The illustrations show the forms and sizes of the porcelain teeth.

Form I (the long square form) on the left. Sizes as Moulds 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1H. Suitable for the faces of the form shown by Figure 28.

Form II (the medium square form) second from left. Sizes as 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F. Suitable for faces of the form shown by Figure 29.

Form III (the short square form) in the center. Sizes as 3B, 3C, 3D. Suitable for faces of the form shown by Figure 30.

Form IV (the intermediate square form) second from the right. Sizes as 4B, 4C, 4E, 4H. Suitable for faces of the form shown by Figure 31.

Form V (the oval modification of the square form) on the right. Suitable for faces of the form shown by Figure 32, and for many faces between the square type and the more extensively modified forms of the tapering and ovoid types. This form is the finest, from an artistic point of view, among the forms of the square type.



TRUBYTE VULCANITE MOULDS, CLASS II (TAPERING TYPE)

The illustrations show the forms and sizes of the porcelain teeth.

Artificial teeth which reproduce the characteristics of fine natural tapering teeth are one of the contributions of the Trubyte system. The teeth shown here are harmonious with the five forms of the tapering type of face so far isolated. Tapering faces are very numerous. There is great need for tapering forms in artificial teeth, and they find a wide range of usefulness.

Form I (the most nearly typical form) on the left. Harmonious with faces of the form shown by Figure 33. Moulds 1M, 1N, 1P, 1R. Very useful.

Form II (second form of the tapering type) second from the left. Moulds 2M, 2N, 2P. Harmonious with faces of the form shown by Figure 34. Suitable for a great number of faces.

Form III (the third form of the tapering type) in the center. Moulds, 3M, 3N, 3P. Harmonious with faces of the form shown by Figure 35.

Form IV (the fourth form of the tapering type) second from the right. Moulds 4M, 4N, 4P. Harmonious with many feminine faces and a few male faces of the form shown by Figure 36. Many faces present forms between Form IV of the tapering type and Form V of the square type, or between Form IV of the tapering type and Form IV of the ovoid type. In any such case, use the form of teeth in which the outline form of the upper central most closely resembles the form of the face.

Form V (the cross between the tapering and square types) on the right. Moulds 5M, 5N, 5P, 5R. Harmonious with a greater number of faces, both male and female, than any other one form. Suitable for faces like that shown by Figure 37.



TRUBYTE VULCANITE MOULDS, CLASS III (OVOID)

The illustrations show the forms and sizes of the porcelain teeth.

Vulcanite forms presenting the characteristics of fine natural ovoid teeth are presented for the first time by Trubyte teeth. They are suitable for a considerable number of faces, and present forms of such beauty and delicacy as have heretofore been unknown.

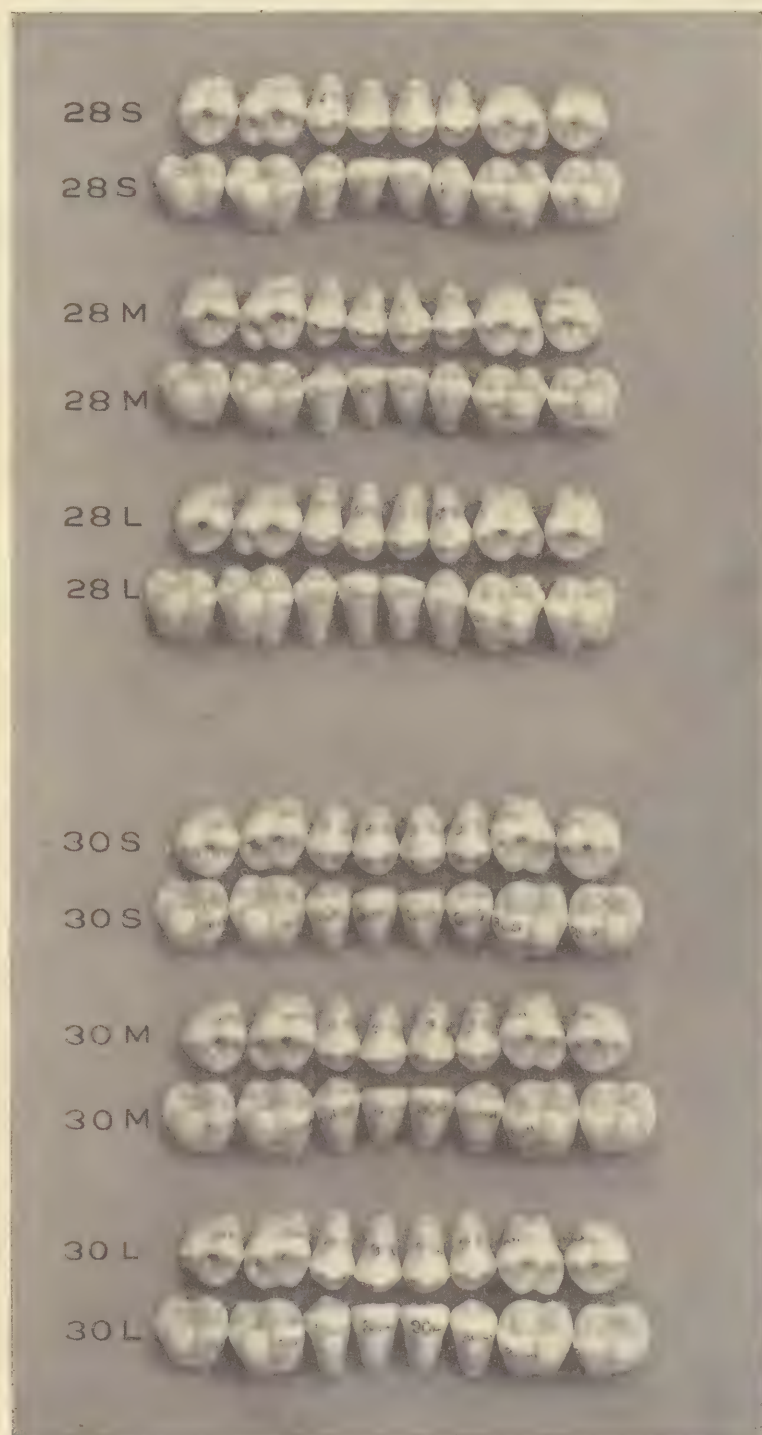
Form I (nearest to the typical form) on the left. Moulds 1W, 1X, 1Y. Harmonious with faces like those shown in Figure 38, which are not very numerous, but, when presented, require this form of tooth.

Form II (the second form of the tapering type) second from the left. Moulds 2U, 2X, 2Y. Not quite as wide in proportion to its length as Form I and harmonious with faces of the form shown in Figure 39. A delicate and beautiful form.

Form III (the third form of the ovoid type) second from the right. Moulds 4U, 4W, 4X, 4Y. Suitable for a large number of faces of the form shown in Figure 40. The upper laterals in Form I and this form are particularly delicate and pleasing.

Form IV (the fourth form of the ovoid type) on the right. Moulds 4U, 4W, 4X, 4Y. This form stands between the ovoid forms and the square forms, and shows about an equal mixture of each type. It is harmonious with a great number of faces, mostly feminine, of the form shown in Figure 41.

When in doubt as to the form of a tooth to use for a face presenting a greatly modified form of any type, use that form from among Forms IV and V in the square type, IV and V in the tapering type and Form IV in the ovoid type, in which the outline form of the Trubyte upper central is most like the outline form of the face, seen full front.



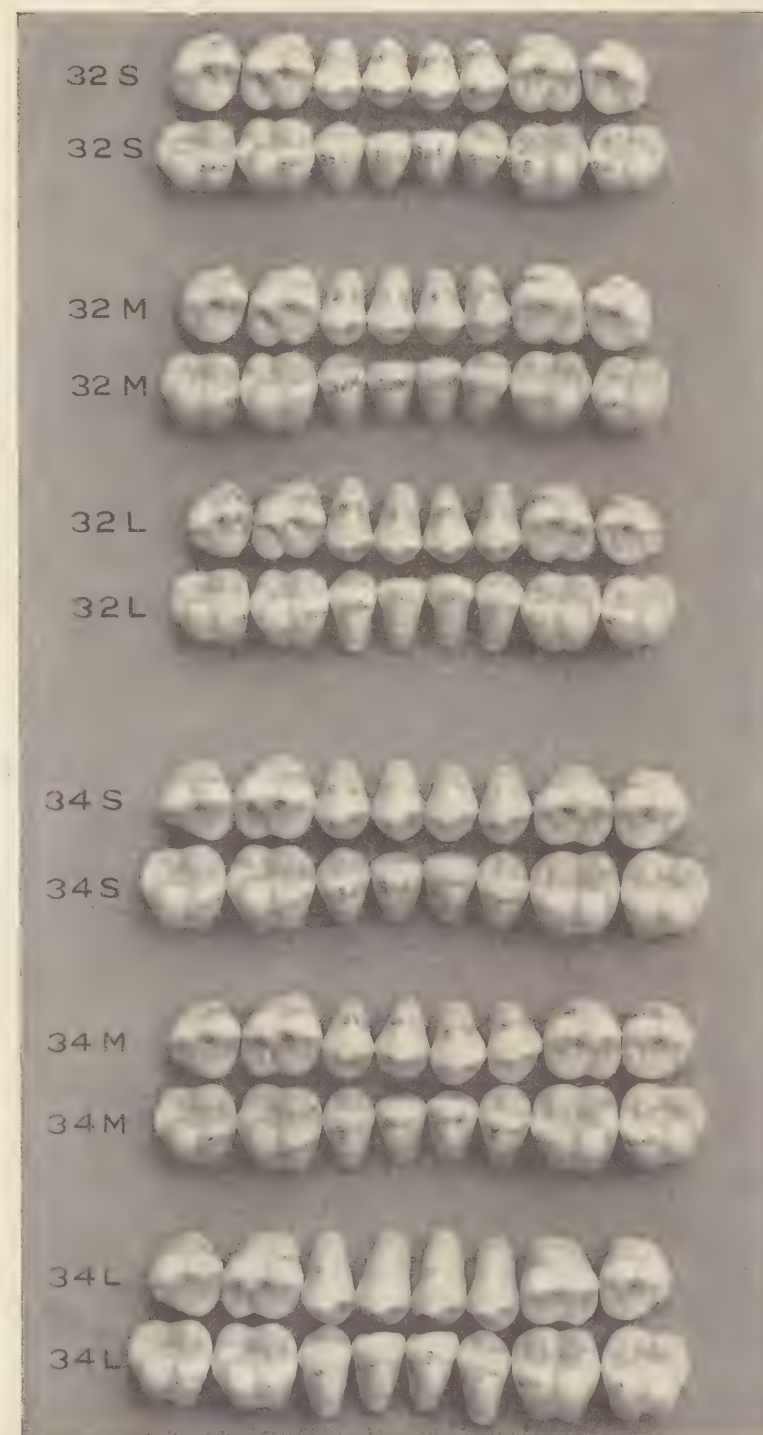
TRUBYTE BICUSPIDS AND MOLARS

The illustrations on this page show the occlusal (or grinding) surfaces of the bicuspid and molars (back teeth). They are not here shown in the positions they occupy in the set, but all carded together, as they appear in The Trubyte Vulcanite Mould Guide. The figures on the teeth are merely to indicate the size and are not present on the sets used by dentists.

These teeth are made in four mesio-distal widths and in three vertical lengths, to meet different mechanical conditions. The widths and lengths are indicated by the markings at the left of the teeth, 28 S meaning 28 mm. Short; 28 M meaning 28 mm Medium long; and 28 L meaning 28 mm Long. The 30 mm, 32 mm and 34 mm sizes are marked in the same way.

The occlusal surfaces of these teeth are formed on a new principle which greatly increases the comfort of the person wearing them and also the efficiency of the teeth in mastication. They are so made that they are much less likely to tip artificial dentures out of position, and dentures made with them are easier to learn to wear than dentures made with other teeth. They are made so that they crack and tear and cut and grind food better with the force possible to exert through plates than other artificial teeth do. This is very important because only about 1/10 as much force can be applied in grinding food with artificial teeth as with healthy natural teeth.

In other words, plates made with Trubyte bicuspid and molars are easier to learn to wear, more comfortable in use and more efficient in mastication than any other artificial teeth.



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JUN 30 1921



Appearance is not a thing to be lightly neglected. It impresses others for us or against us before we speak, and may be remembered after our words are forgotten.

The teeth are among the most prominent and important features. They may be pleasing or displeasing in themselves, and they largely determine the expression of the mouth. When the natural teeth have been lost, artificial teeth skilfully selected and placed should by all means be secured.

Without teeth, there cannot be chewing.
Without chewing, there cannot be digestion.
Without digestion, there cannot be nourishment.
Without nourishment, there cannot be health
and efficiency. Without health, what is life?